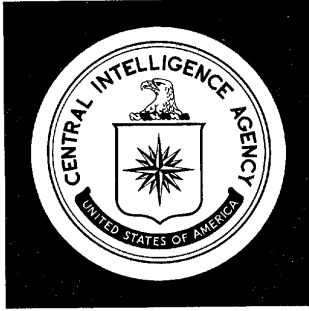


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CIA/ SAVA / WIND 726701



## WEEKLY VIETNAM INDICATORS

*Week Ending 1 July 1972*

NSA Declassification/Release Instructions on File.

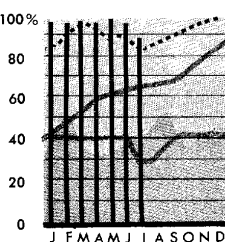
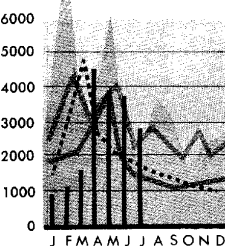
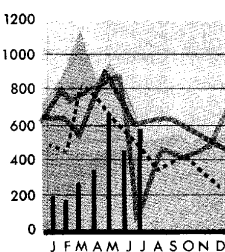
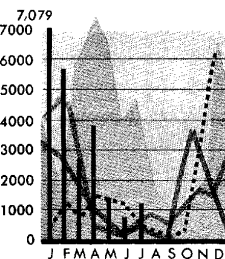
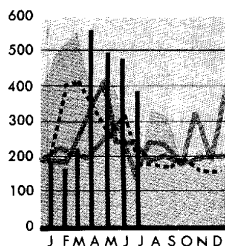
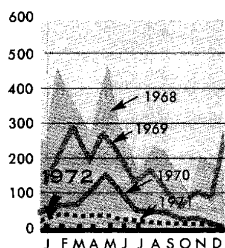
*For the President Only*

~~Top Secret~~

# SOUTH VIETNAM WEEKLY INDICATORS

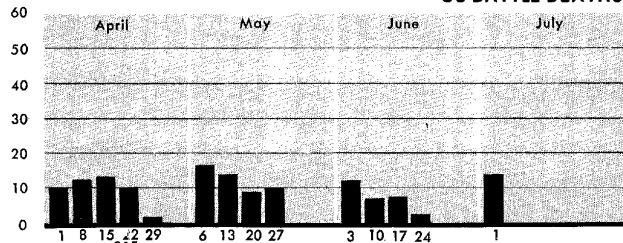
1968-1972  
Weekly average for each month

APRIL 1972 — JULY 1972  
Weekly data as reported



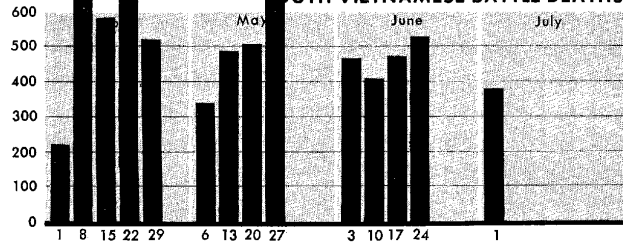
## US BATTLE DEATHS

jumped to 14 from the two reported last week.



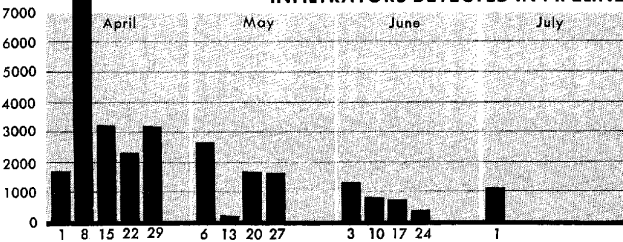
## SOUTH VIETNAMESE BATTLE DEATHS

dropped from last week's 526 to 383. The official total will change as late reports are received and will be lower than the figures released to the press by the GVN.



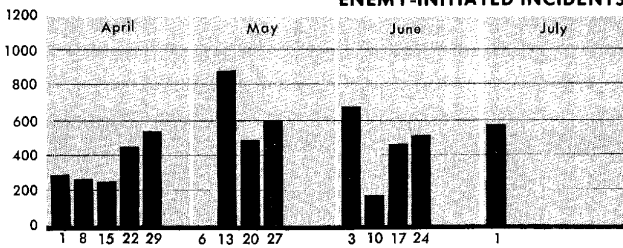
## INFILTRATORS DETECTED IN PIPELINE

include two regular and three special purpose groups totaling 1,090 personnel. The estimate of infiltrators destined for Cambodia - South Vietnam since 1 October 1971 is now some 121,300 - 123,300.



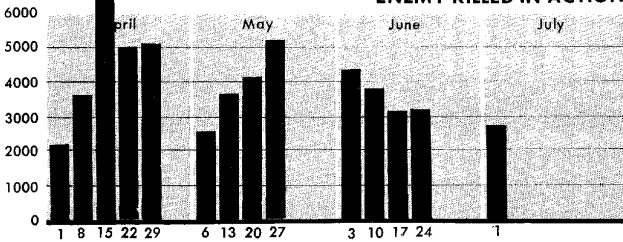
## ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS

climbed to 572 from last week's 497.



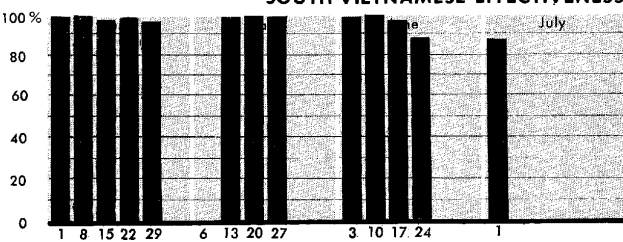
## ENEMY KILLED IN ACTION

decreased from last week's 3,260 to 2,765.



## SOUTH VIETNAMESE EFFECTIVENESS

as measured by the percentage of enemy killed by GVN forces declined to 86% from the 88% of last week. The drop in the effectiveness ratio in the last two weeks is due to the number of enemy killed by US air strikes.



Statistics for the latest week shown are preliminary

FOR THE PRESIDENT ONLY

Enemy Activity

In South Vietnam, the Communists reacted slowly at first to the GVN offensive in northern MR 1 which began in mid-week. At the week's end, heavy rains were temporarily hindering the movement of GVN forces and enemy resistance had stiffened. The enemy has suffered heavy casualties in the operation to date and has lost large amounts of equipment to the heaviest combined air-naval gunfire-ground artillery attacks of the war. West of Hue, Communist forces have become more active in the past several days in an apparent effort to draw friendly forces from the Quang Tri front, but the First ARVN Division is holding firm in this area. The situation elsewhere in South Vietnam was relatively quiet as the enemy continued to pull his forces back from the Kontum, Binh Dinh, and An Loc areas of combat. The North Vietnamese moved more forces into northern MR 4 during the week, however, increasing the threat to this part of the Delta.

In northern Laos, heavy monsoon rains hampered military activity on both sides. On 1 and 2 July, 1300 fresh government irregulars were airlifted into Long Tieng in an effort to get the government's stalled drive against NVA positions southwest of the Plain of Jars moving again. In the Lao Panhandle, government units have made slow progress in clearing NVA forces from the provincial capital of Khong Sedone. In an apparent effort to relieve government pressure on Khong Sedone, Communist forces increased their activity in the nearby area to the east of Pakse.

No significant action occurred in Cambodia, although some North Vietnamese units committed to the offensive in South Vietnam are refitting and regrouping on Cambodian soil.

Enemy Infiltration and Logistics

Personnel infiltration remained at the seasonal low level with 1,090 personnel accepted during the week. The estimate of NVA infiltrators destined for Cambodia and South Vietnam since 1 October 1971 now stands at 121,300 - 123,300.

In North Vietnam, the new petroleum pipeline to China appears to be rapidly nearing completion. When fully operational, it will provide the North Vietnamese with a link between the recently expanded Ping-hsiang petroleum storage area in China and the existing North Vietnamese pipeline system which runs to the DMZ and southern Laos. Recent evidence also indicates that some 2,900 of the 5,000 trucks which the Soviet Union has contracted to deliver to North Vietnam in 1972 have already been shipped by the USSR.

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